THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1180.] WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1804. [VOLUME XVIII.

RICHMOND MILLS.

THE public are hereby respectfully informed, that we shall continue to keep a supply of MEAL and HOMONY, to give in exchange for CORN, at the rate of eighty pounds of Meal or ninety pounds of Homony for the hundred pounds Corn, which rates are the easiest at which we can hereafter exchange, on account of the great trouble and expence in proportion to the small extent of that branch of business; but a great convenience will arise to those who chuse to deposit their Corn, which will be paid in Tickets for Meal and Homony, as required, at the above rates, without any farther deduction for storage, &c.

A supply of Meal, Homony, Bran, &c. will always be furnished at moderate prices to those who apply

Thomas Rutherfoord & Co.

January 1st, 1803. (law8w)

ROBERT JOHNSTON,

Has received from *London* and *Liverpool*, a well selected assortment of

FALL & FASHIONABLE

GOODS,

Which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

He has on hand a few elegant

LOOKING GLASSES,

In burnished Gold Frames;

THERMOMETERS, &c. &c.

R. J. has rented a commodious Lumber-House, near the Basin, where he will receive Produce on Storage or Commission. Persons inclined to intrust their property to his care, may depend on the strictest attention to their interest.

Richmond, October 15. oawtf.

Virginia;

At a superior Court of Chancery, for the Richmond District, September the 12th, 1803.

BETWEEN

Isaiah Morton, and Edward Nunnellee, Plaintiffs,

AND

John Morton, jun. Daniel Johnston, and Molly, his wife; John Dyer, and Lavina, his wife; Champe Austin, and Amey, his wife; Stephen Arthur, and Jenny, his wife; Leonard Turley, and Suckey, his wife; John Morton, Patsey Morton, James Morton, Nancy Morton, Armistead Morton, Jacob Morton, Hezekiah Morton, and Richard Morton, representatives of John Morton, sen. deceased, Defendants.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiffs by their council, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here, on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by dealing or otherwise, at his Store in Buckingham, under the direction of Mr. John Jenkins, are informed that their bonds, notes and accounts are placed for collection in the hands of Edward W. Trent, attorney at Law, who is authorisad to receive the same and grant acquittances.

Wm. BROWN.

Manchester, 2d Jan. 1804.

The undersigned will attend the February Buckingham court, for the purpose of receiving the above debts—*those*, who fail to comply with this notice, can expect no indulgence.

EDWARD W. TRENT.

☞ E. W. T. has commenced the PRACTICE of LAW in the Courts of *Henrico*, *Chesterfield*, *Powhatan*, *Amelia* and *Cumberland*.

Richmond, 2d Jan. 1804.

For Sale,

ABOUT 450 acres of LAND, lying on the Three Chopp'd and the River Roads, half a mile from the river at Westham, and six miles from the city of Richmond—three-fourths in woods.

This land combines the important advantages of a good soil—convenience to the seat of government; a handsome situation for buildings, and very healthy; a good mill seat, with permission to erect a mill—an abundance of oak and pine timber, and good spring water.

The subscriber would be glad also to treat for two or three BRICK TENEMENTS, not far from the Capitol. These houses are not finished, but they will be completed in course of the spring, and one of them is now in sufficient forwardness to shew the plan of the buildings.

JOHN PENDLETON.

City of Richmond, 20th January, 1804.

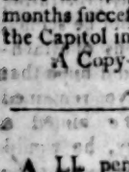
FOR LONDON,

(DIRECT.)

THE SHIP

JANUS,

S. WATERMAN, Master;



Burthen 250 tons—a strong and well found vessel, now lying at Norfolk and ready for the reception of a cargo, part of which is already engaged.

The ship will not be detained, even if a full load should not offer soon; but will be filled up on account of the owners, whose principal object is dispatch. For freight or passage, apply to

Mitchell & Gairdner.

Richmond, January 16th, 1804. law

Profile Frames.

W. BACHE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has returned to this city with his Patent Phisiognotrace, and a supply of handsome Frames. His room is over Mrs. Smith's millinery room, opposite the Union Tavern, where he solicits the attendance of those who wish to have striking and correct likenesses in profile—Four for 25 cents.

January 28.

FOR RENT,

And possession given immediately,

A BRICK Lumber House, Stable and Carriage House. Apply to

Marcus Elcan.

Dec. 3, 1803. 12awtf.

This day is Published,

And sold at William Prichard's Book-store,

A VIRGINIA EDITION

OF THE VARIOUS CHARGES EXHIBITED AGAINST

AARON BURR, ESQ.

Vice-President of the United States;

AND A DEVELOPEMENT

OF THE CHARACTERS AND VIEWS

OF HIS POTITICAL OPPONENTS.

BY ARISTIDES.

With the exception of such parts as are of a local nature.

To which is added

AN APPENDIX,

By a Gentleman of North Carolina, proving, that General Hamilton at the last Presidential election, exerted all his influence to support Mr. Jefferson in opposition to Mr. Burr.

NOTICE.

THAT on Saturday the 11th day of February next, WILL BE SOLD to the highest bidder, at the late residence of Robert Thompson, dec. in this city, opposite the tenement of Col. Quarrier near the Basin of the Canal, a variety of TOOLS of the best quality, belonging to the different occupations of a Black-smith, Wheel-wright and Carpenter—a WAGGON, four DRAYS, three CARTS, and two CART BODIES—one sett of Chair and Waggon HARNESS—a valuable assortment of wheel-wright's TIMBER—all the Household and Kitchen FURNITURE too tedious to mention—3 MILCH COWS, and a CALF, and also two NEGRO WOMEN.

READY MONEY will be required for all sums not exceeding 20 dollars, and for all above that, six months credit upon giving bond and approved security, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid.

All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent, are requested to bring them forward without delay duly authenticated: those who are indebted will please discharge the same, as soon as possible, as the situation of the estate will not admit of delay in the payment thereof.

Sarah Thompson,

Adm'x. of Robt. Thompson, dec.

Richmond, 27th January, 1804.

SEEDS.

Minton Collins

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has just received, per the ship Shepherdess from London, a fresh assortment of

GARDEN SEEDS:

He has likewise received from Philadelphia, an assortment of

GRASS SEEDS,

Which are warranted to be of the last summer's growth, and may be had at his original Seed Store—Viz.

Red & white Clover Seed.	PEASE.
Lucern, and Timothy.	Early frame, charlton, and hutspur.
Burnet, and rye grass.	Dwarf marrowfat, Spanish moratto, glory of England, & blue Prussian peas.
Saintfoine and burden do.	
Furze, or whin seed.	
Spring tares or vetches.	
Hemp, flax and rape seed.	Large Windsor, long pod, white Canterbury, and snap beans.
Canary, and spinage.	
White & brown mustard.	CABBAGE SEED.
Large Norfolk & summer turnip.	Early, and late York cabbage.
Green and white asparagus.	Early, and late Batterfea.
White curled endive.	Early, and late sugar loaf.
Large cabbage, & Roman lettuce.	Green, and yellow savoy.
Brown Dutch, and grand admiral.	Large white Scotch cabbage.
Green and cos lettuce.	Large white winter do.
White lettuce.	Flat Dutch, & Madeira do
Salmon, white turnip, & large black radish.	Red Dutch, to pickle.
	Brussels sprouts, and Bocole.
Blood red beet, and solid celery.	Early, & late cauliflower.
Early, & late cucumber	Purple, green, and white brocoli.
Cresses, and pepper grass.	Salsafie, and nasturtian.
Large parsnip.	Madeira, and silver onion.
Large red, and orange carrot.	Large London Leek.

With an assortment of Flower Seeds, painted Flower Pots and Pans, jars and beakers in sets for chimney ornaments; large red garden pots and pans, blue and white glass flower bottles, &c.

Richmond, January 12, 1804.

ALMANACS,

FOR THE YEAR 1804,

For Sale at this Office.

PETERSBURG, January 24.

TOWN OF PETERSBURG.

At a meeting of a number of Citizens of the Town of Petersburg, at the Court-House, the 21st Jan. 1804, called by request of the Mayor, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of establishing a BANK in this Town—

ROBERT BIRCHETT, the Mayor, was unanimously called to the Chair.

WILLIAM PRENTIS, was chosen Secretary.

The proceedings at the Coffee-House on the 6th inst. together with a letter addressed to the delegates of Dinwiddie, Prince George and Chesterfield being read, and other information on the subject communicated to the meeting—the following resolutions were severally proposed and agreed to:

Resolved, unanimously, That a committee be appointed for the purpose of drawing a memorial to the General Assembly, stating the infinite advantages which would result to the whole southern part of Virginia by extending a branch of the Bank contemplated to be established in Richmond to this town—and the inevitable injury which this town will sustain, as well as the whole southern part of Virginia, by confining the Bank exclusively to the city of Richmond.

Resolved, unanimously, That the said committee consist of five—which committee, on being balloted for, were found to be, George K. Taylor, Robert Birchett, James Campbell, John M'Rae, jun. and William Haxall.

Resolved, unanimously, That the said committee be authorised to lay the said memorial before the General Assembly, and to appoint one or more persons for the purpose of attending in Richmond to advocate and advance the interests of this town respecting the Bank.

Signed by order and on behalf of the meeting,

ROBERT BIRCHETT, Chairman.

WILLIAM PRENTIS, Secretary.

The following is a copy of the Remonstrance, which was yesterday forwarded to Richmond.

To the Honorable the Speakers and Members of the Legislature of Virginia.

The Memorial and Remonstrance of the Citizens of the Town of Petersburg, respectfully represent:

THAT your petitioners have understood, with great apprehension and alarm, that a law will probably be enacted during the present session, establishing a State Bank exclusively in the city of Richmond.

On the general benefit and utility of banking institutions, your remonstrants presume not to express an opinion. The subject, they are convinced, will be properly and luminously discussed among the representatives of the people; every consideration will receive its due weight; every objection its proper notice; and no additional information can be communicated by the inhabitants of any particular part of the country. But your remonstrants would be wanting in duty to themselves, and their posterity, were they to refrain from expressing frankly to the Legislature, their sense of the great and incalculable disadvantages which would be sustained by this town and the surrounding country, if such an institution should be established in the city of Richmond alone.

Petersburg, situated on the river Appomattox, a branch of the James, and within twenty-five miles of the capital of this state, has since the establishment of American independence increased in size and population from a small village to a respectable town. It commands the trade of our south-western counties—and of the productions of the North Carolina soil, a great proportion is purchased at, and shipped from this market. The capital employed, is inferior, perhaps, to that of only one other town in the commonwealth; the importations are consequently considerable, and the value of its exports is believed to be little, if at all, inferior to the sum of two millions of dollars per annum. A general spirit of industry and enterprize prevails; the improvement of the navigation of our river, both above and below the falls, has been undertaken at considerable expence—and we are sanguine in our belief, that if we receive from the Legislature only an equal participation of patronage, our growth and our importance will be proportionate to those of any other town in the state.

Your remonstrants will not permit themselves to doubt that the Legislature, as the common guardians of the public welfare, are actuated by the laudable motive of dispensing public benefits as equally as possible, to every part of the community. They cannot believe that you would desire to see any particular town increasing and flourishing, while, in consequence of that increase, its neighbor should sink into insignificance and ruin. Yet such, your remonstrants are persuaded, would be the effect of the measure proposed, if its benefits were confined to the city of Richmond.

That city, the capital of the commonwealth, is already favored with peculiar advantages. The taxes collected from our citizens, are there poured into the public treasury. There, too, a Legislature, already numerous, and gradually increasing, annually convenes. The money drawn by its members, is almost entirely distributed, in the first instance, among the inhabitants of the city and its neighborhood, and does not for a considerable time and until great advantages have been derived from its use, return to the parts from which it originally flowed. There, our executive and other officers of government, permanently reside; there, several of our superior courts are held; and thither, consequently, must a multitude of suitors, and of others, whose business leads them to the public offices, annually resort.

The attractions of the capital draw to it many of our wealthiest citizens. The pleasures of social intercourse, and the splendor of luxury, continue to augment these attractions; and the time seems not far distant, when it will be the general resort of indolent leisure or gratified exertion, of splendid talents, and of refined taste.

The upper navigation of James river, (a work, towards defraying the expences of which, we have contributed our just proportion) pours into the basin of Richmond, the increasing wealth of one of the richest countries in the world. The farmer of the Alleghany now brings the productions of his soil to market, with an expedition and facility, unknown in former days. All this treasure is stored and purchased in Richmond, whose inhabitants experience the advantages of shipping, and re-selling the same commodities at an advanced profit.

The advantages of its tide-water communication with the ocean, are at present superior to ours; and when to these advantages is added, the consideration of the greater credit of its tobacco inspections, it may, at first sight, appear a subject of wonder, that we have so long and so successfully competed with them in commercial importance.

Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, however, the town of Petersburg, supported by the enterprising spirit of its citizens, and by the advantages of its situation, hitherto commanding the traffic of an extensive south-western country, has increased to a population not greatly inferior, and to a commercial importance fully equal to theirs. But if to so numerous a train of circumstances already operating in favor of Richmond, the legislature shall add the exclusive accommodation of a Bank, to what can we look, but immediate depression and ultimate insignificance?

When we turn our eyes to Norfolk, we see a Branch Bank of the United States established there, with a capital of nearly half a million of dollars.—The effect of this bank has already been to drain us of a large proportion of our circulating specie, and to augment Norfolk at our expence. Let a State Bank be now exclusively established in Richmond, and our solid coin, deposited in its vaults, will be immediately exchanged for paper bills, issued not for our benefit, but that of a neighboring and rival town. Discounts will easily, and on the spot, be obtained by the citizen of Richmond possessing credit—there discounts will enable him to pay superior prices for the productions of the soil; enterprize will there experience every aid; commercial jealousy will exert itself to discountenance equal facilities to our citizens; farmers and planters, undeterred by the additional distance of twenty-five miles, will pass us, and carry their commodities where they will produce a better price; the provement of our navigation will cease, or if perfected will be useless; our merchants and mechanics after ineffectually struggling for a time against so unfavorable a state of things, will be compelled to migrate elsewhere; our property will rapidly diminish in value; and deserted and ruinous tenements will soon only remain to inform the stranger that we once were flourishing and important.

To avert from us so mournful an evil, one only expedient will remain.—We shall be obliged to request from the Bank of the United States, the establishment of a Branch in this town; and thus to solicit from strangers that boon which will be denied to us by those who immediately represent us, and to whom we desire always to look up for patronage and protection.

To you, then, as our guardians and protectors we in the first instance appeal. Equality of rights and of benefits is the great basis on which republican institutions are constructed. You cannot without emotions of regret behold a proud capital looking down contemptuously on its expiring neighbor; and therefore we respectfully and earnestly intreat, that if the legislature in its wisdom should deem it proper to establish a State Bank at all, a branch of it may be extended to the town of Petersburg.

By unanimous order of the Citizens of Petersburg, in Town Meeting assembled.

GEORGE K. TAYLOR.
ROBERT BIRCHETT.
JAMES CAMPBELL.
JOHN M'RAE, JUN.
WILLIAM HAXALL.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

FAIR PLAY,

IN ANSWER TO

SENEX.

SOME time ago, Mr. Pleasants published in his paper, an abusive essay under the signature '*Senex.*' It was noticed by me, but was not answered. I was then engaged in a duty of much more consequence to society, that of exposing the calumnies and errors of the British Spy. Senex did not appear again, having perhaps discovered, that he, like many others, had been misled by the delusive insinuations of the British Spy. Time has been allowed to him, either to follow up his blow, or to make a recantation. He has done neither. Indeed it would be a folly to expect a recantation of any sort in the Argus. If that paper should, in a single instance, make atonement for its errors, it would lose its character. It might be quoted and insisted on, as a precedent of justice, and so much would be demanded and expected, that the Argus, instead of being an active engine in the hands of those who direct it's operations, would become an apologist for a long train of injuries and calumnies.

Notwithstanding this well known fact might have prevented Senex from offering an apology in *that paper*, yet there does not appear any sufficient reason, why he should not have published one in the Virginia Gazette. And since he has failed to

ther, I will endeavor to satisfy the readers of this paper, how little qualified this old man is, to undertake to direct public opinion, or to offer criticisms upon the writings of others; and that he may have no just cause of complaint, I refer the reader to whole essay, which is as follows:—

"For the VIRGINIA ARGUS.

"To FAIR PLAY.

"*Henrico, December* 8, 1803.

"SIR,

"I HAVE read two pieces, in the Virginia "Gazette, under the signature of Fair Play, and "am induced to address you by a conjecture that "you are a young man, and by a wish to be of "service to you. It is the privilege of age to give "advice, and many a youth, I am persuaded, from "a want of it, falls into errors, he would otherwise "have escaped.

"In your first paper you assume the critic, and, "with a confidence not often equalled, pronounce "the letters of the British Spy, to be a farrago of "trash. In vain we look for your proofs in support "in support of an opinion, so widely different from "that of the public. We find the essay of the cri"tic himself to be such an one, as would do no ho"nor to a School Boy.

"From some cause, or other, perhaps from the "attention to politics, not only polite literature, "but arts and sciences, in general, have in this "country received but a very moderate share of "cultivation. When therefore, a writer of genius, "hands us any thing instructive, or amusing, it is "with us peculiarly necessary, not merely to treat "him with lenity, but to hail his efforts with ap"plause. Such a writer is the British Spy. No "one deems him a literary Colossus. But his ge"nius, taste and fancy, are evident. His language "is generally elegant and correct. His delineation "of characters, (however indefensible act) are de"licately just. They indicate the pencil of a mas"ter, and I probably would not disgrace the celebra"ted La Bruyere. He is a warm enthusiast in the "cause of science, and stimulates his youthful "countrymen to an acquisition of that general in"formation, in which they have been long so de"plorably deficient. These trifles of the Spy shew "us of what he is capable, and for them alone, "he "has deserved well" of the Virginian Republic of "literature. Such is the opinion of far better jud"ges than I. You have not drawn the line be"tween what you term "popular delusion," and "and this estimate of competent judges, but appear "to have constituted yourself Critic General, and "to view the whole community as ignorant and "prejudiced. Now this will not do, and take my "word, it will not do for persons of worse than me"diocrity of talents, which you and I certainly pos"sess, to term these letters trash. It will never do "for you to attack the Spy. It is as mad a scheme "as the sallying out of Charles the XIIth of Swe"den, at Bender, with 1 or 200 men, against 30,000 "Turks. People of discernment will only laugh at "you, and point to your lucubrations, as additional "proof, that vanity is very commonly commensu"rate, with the defects of the understanding,—and "already they apply to you these lines of Pope:

"This painted child of dirt, that stinks and stinks,
"Whose *buz* the witty and the fair annoys,
"Yet *wit ne'er tastes* and *beauty ne'er enjoys*."

"Permit me then to advise you, never again to "write for the public. Trust me, I am candid "when I say, that from the specimens you have ex"hibited, there is no reason to expect, you can ever "attain a rank higher than that of a common scrib"bler. Well informed men think so. With man"kind, nothing is more frequent, than to mistake "their talents, and of nothing are they more pro"digal than of time. This remark applies with "peculiar force to you, to prove which, a reference "to your first and second essays will be sufficient. "Perhaps you are in affluent, or in easy circum"stances. If so, there are many ways in which "you may employ yourself, to real advantage, and "may attract admiration. Perhaps you are de"pendent on your own exertions for support. In"stead then of writing nonsense, and biting your "nails to the quick, and scratching your head for "hours together, you had better be engaged in ac"quiring a knowledge of mercantile business, or "that of a CARPENTER, SHOEMAKER, TAYLOR "or BARBER. If you can divest yourself of the "love of fame, her smiles may be obtained by the "shape of a boot, the cut of a cape, or a dexterity "in handling the razor.

"Hoping that the preceding remarks, which are "those of a plain man, may destroy the resolution "you seem to have formed, of wasting your time "and making yourself ridiculous,

"I am, your friend, and ob't. serv't.

"SENEX."

Concerning which polite and erudite essay, I make the following answer.

The pieces signed Fair Play, were furnished to extricate public opinion from the delusions which were inculcated by the British Spy, *and not to hurt the feelings*, or pick a quarrel with, *or give pain to* any one human being. *Accordingly nothing has been said in censure of the integrity, the philanthropy, the benevolence, charity, or any other moral or religious virtue or grace, of any one individual*, Mr. Samuel Pleasants excepted. And if a moment's reflection be bestowed upon the letter of Senex, it must be acknowledged that Mr. Pleasants has more reason to be thankful for mercy, than to complain of severity.

It is true that the writer of Fair Play has attempted to analyze the motives, to shew inconsistencies, expose the errors, and repel the calumnies of the British Spy. *And where is the harm which has been done?* Who is the British Spy? Has he obtained a sovereign right to domineer over the opinions and persons of every body? Mr. Pleasants had published a whole book of falsehoods, of rhodomontades and trippery, and acknowledged in his advertisement that he proposed to distribute them far and wide.

If the work was as valuable as Mr. Pleasants presumed, *was it in the power of any remarks in an anonymous and fugitive newspaper publication to injure* a work of so much celebrity and merit? *On the contrary, if these remarks were untrue, they would be instantaneously and infallibly corrected by the public opinion and knowledge of the subject.* If the remarks are true, certainly the writher, although he may be inferior to the British Spy, rather deserves thanks than censure. *If it be asked why he has published the pieces signed* Fair Play, *he answers, for the same reason that he would* prevent one man from robbing or murdering another; for the same reason that he would voluntarily contradict a malicious lye which had been propagated to injure a fellow creature; and for the same reason that he would, if he could, prevent a man from drowning or falling into a pit. Has the writer done more than this? Has he injured any man's character or prospects? Surely it will not be said that he has been too acrimonious to the British Spy; if it should, the writer of this will repeat his question. Who is the British Spy? *It is true that the finger of conjecture has been pointed at various persons*; but all of them have in the most solemn manner declared that the suspicion was groundless.

The writer of Fair Play has endeavored to prevent the inquisitive and impertinent from discovering his real name. His secret is known to so few, and he has so much confidence in their honor, that 'tis very likely he will never be known. He has no particular motive for acting in this way—he has injured no man—he has offended no man—he has written nothing which is untrue—his remarks have related to writings which no man will acknowledge. *Where then is the harm* or fault which he committed? If, however, the writer, contrary to his wishes or expectations, should ever be discovered, and any friend of the British Spy should incline to make him the object of invidious attack, Mr. Pleasants, before he commences the campaign, before he even makes preparations for hostility, had better *be sure*, not only of *his man*, but of the facts which he may think proper to publish. If he retains any thing of his former prudence, he will recollect, that a writer, who has written nearly thirty columns by way of amusement, with the trouble of observing several precautions to prevent discovery, will not be idle when the battle rages in his own house. Mr. Pleasants may perhaps say, nay, he may be weak enough to think, that he is invulnerable. He has been already admonished that every man lives in a glass house. The writer of Fair Play does not pretend to be invulnerable, nor does he care a farthing for all the threats of revenge which have been so copiously uttered. Let those who have most to fear, take care. Personal provocation may open a new scene, in which the offender may find his name and his portrait side by side, making a tour of the United States.

Senex, like his hero the British Spy, appears to have a great contempt for mechanics. The British Spy, it is true, did not attempt to excite scorn or odium, against any others in particular except taylors. Senex has included in his sarcastic insinuations, the carpenters, shoemakers & barbers also. It know is customary with many people, when they are about to make an odious or degrading comparison, to introduce most impertinently, allusions to the occupations of some or other of those valuable and useful classes of men who are mechanics. When this is done by a boy or thoughtless youth, it is pardonable, but when a writer, pretending to be a critic and to offer advice, does so, he deserves the lash of censure, and indignation. Such is Senex. Before I take my leave of this part of his essay, I will ask Mr. Pleasants, who, according to my idea of the word, is a mechanic himself, what kind of figure society would make, without the assistance of carpenters, taylors and shoemakers? Should we not return to that state of primeval and savage ignorance which historians tell us, was the lot of our forefathers? Does not Mr. Pleasants experience at every instant of his life, benefits which are derived from one or another of those artists? Let us suppose that the opinions of the British Spy, of Senex, and their admirers, should so far prevail, that no man would execute the duties of a carpenter, taylor, or shoemaker; that each of those necessary arts would be deemed disgraceful, then indeed we should revert to that state which the British Spy alluded to in his fourth letter concerning the enviable charms of savage life. If the opinion of the British Spy should prevail upon this important point, then indeed we should have no occasion, either for carpenters, taylors or shoemakers. The hut, the skin and the mokasin would supply the place of houses, coats and shoes.

Reader, answer candidly, does your soul pant for a life like this? If it does, why not go at once and offer to become an adopted brother? Why not ask admission into one of the Indian tribes? All applicants are received. If you are pleased with civilization, then say no more in favor of those writers and printers, who endeavor to excite your veneration for the ferocious savages, or your indignation against the industrious and useful artist.

What a philosophic scene would it be, to see the writer of the British Spy, accompanied by Senex, Philanthropos and Marinus Scriberus, all clad in skins, and ting'd by smoke, preparing their several essays in an Indian wigwam, lard by another, in which Samuel Pleasants should be setting his types, in order to teach the Indians the arts of criticism, the injustice of the white people, and the evils of civilization!!!

FAIR PLAY.

(To be continued.)

TO BE SOLD.

In obedience to a decree of the county court of Amherst, the subscribers will expose to sale, to the highest bidder, on the first day of March next, on the premises, at six months credit,

A TRACT OF LAND,

LAYING on Rockfish River, in Amherst county, containing between 90 and 100 acres, now in the possession of John Lobbin, to satisfy a debt due from the said Lobbin to the executors of John Hudson, deceased, the purchaser to give bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date. This land is very fertile, and well worthy the attention of any one wishing to purchase so small a tract. There is a good orchard of peach and apple trees, and some other improvements thereon.

HUDSON MARTIN,
JAMES WOODS,
NATHAN CRAWFORD, } *Comm'rs.*

January 30. p22r.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1804.

RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT.

(Corrected Weekly.)

Tobacco, new, 36s *to* 38s; old, 38s	to 40s	Cash.
Wheat,	6s6 to 7s6	*do.*
Flour, superfine,	37s6 *to* 40s6	*do.*
Corn,	new, 13s; old, 17s6	*do.*
Hemp, Clean,	50*l to* 55*l*	*do.*
Iron,	33*l*	*do.*
Whiskey,	3s6*d*	*do.*
Bacon,	8*d*	*do.*

The amendment to the constitution, respecting the election of President and Vice-President, has excited considerable attention and discussion throughout the union at large; but particularly among the northern states. This is not extraordinary, for the ardent zeal, which several of the southern members have displayed in the present session, to carry the amendment into effect at all hazards, has the appearance, that there were some dark and mysterious scheme in agitation which could be defeated, had the constitution remained unaltered. The conduct of Mr. Randolph of this state, has been singularly remarkable, even to gentlemen of his own party, who were impressed with different ideas respecting the propriety of the amendment; his language was intemperate, and in a degree insulting. It is far from our intention or wish, to throw any reflection on the motives which may have actuated Mr. Randolph on this occasion.—They were no doubt honorable and patriotic; but we think that in a question of such importance, candor, decency and moderation ought always to be preserved. Youthful levity may be excused in trifling matters; but when the constitution of the states comes under consideration, when that great palladium of our independence is to be amended in any shape whatever; argument and reason ought always to take place of frivolous declamation and vague insinuation. If Mr Randolph supposed that there existed any intrigue or cabal among his opponents, it was his duty to have been explicit; to have declared boldly his suspicions, and if possible, to have dragged forward the lurking and insidious character before the bar of public justice. But in place of this, laudable procedure, he told Congress, that he was perfectly indifferent (or words to that effect) whether the enjoinry of intrigue had been brought into action or not heretofore; that it was a subject on which he was totally in the dark, and on which he did not wish to be enlightened. Were the actions of state iniquity always to be passed over with the smooth veil of indifference, and to have prosecutors of the same lenient disposition and gentleness of manners with Mr. Randolph, venality and corruption would soon be triumphant; honesty would lose the slender influence it now holds in the seat of power, and knavish cunning would become the only requisite for a seat in congress or the presidential chair. If Mr. Jefferson became president by the medium of intrigue, or was likely to have been deprived of that honor by the arts of a deeper intrigues; the different actors in the presidential game ought all to be searched out, and to receive that punishment which their treachery merited. This would serve a much better purpose than patching amendments to the constitution, which has been already too much impaired, and if amended annually, as seems to be the disposition of the present ruling party, will eventually become a miserable patch-work of miserable amendments, only calculated to give protection to the emigrant vagabond and the licentious native.

The surrender of Louisiana to our government, and the orders of gen. Wilkinson on that occasion, have been noticed in one of the New-York federal prints in a manner which in our opinion reflects no honor on the writer. It certainly was the duty of gen. Wilkinson on an occasion of such magnitude to have adopted every means that tended to subordination and discipline; and which might convey to the minds of the Louisianians a just idea of the hospitality and generous freedom of the citizens of the United States. The orders which he issued, appear calculated in an eminent degree to produce that effect. Had his conduct been otherwise, and if on the whirlwind of democracy, he had entered the new acquired territory, prostrating before him ancient customs, ancient laws, and the religion of the natives, there would have been cause of censure. It is both ungenerous and unjust to condemn the actions of a soldier on account either of his own political principles or those of his superior. The narrow minded politician and the factious advocate of party, alike destitute of patriotism, of virtue, and of sympathy; assails his opponent with all the arms his crooked reason reason can administer, and in every way at which vague declamation can arrive; but it is to be hoped that the real federalist and republican patriot shall never advocate any other actions or sentiments but those founded in justice and truth.

Extract of a letter from the city of Washington, dated January 9.

"The Convention with Spain was approved yesterday, but the spoliations committed on American vessels by armed vessels fitted out in Spanish ports is not included.

"It is nevertheless desirable, that the amount of these spoliations should be obtained, as the subject may yet become matter of negociation between the two governments."

Samuel Chase.—The proceedings in the case of Judge Chase are so interesting in every point of view, that we cannot too often call the attention of the public to the subject. It has for some time past been foreseen that the leaders of the governing party, were resolved upon destroying every thing like judicial independence. At the time of the repeal of the memorable judiciary system of the United States, when the party professed to be governed only by motives of economy, and proclaimed their reverence for the constitution, at the very moment that they were impiously profaning the sacred character of our liberties, it was foretold by the Federalists that *that* was only the first step in the career of destruction, and that the judges who survived that ruinous measure would soon be disposed of by the forms of impeachment. The time it seems is now come when that prediction is about to be verified, and Samuel Chase is singled out as the first victim to be sacrificed at the altar of anarchy! In the language of Mr. Randolph, (and it is language that we never expected would issue from any lips except those of the fiends of the *fiends* of the French Revolution) they are determined "to throw aside the leading strings and crutches of *precedent*, and march with a firm step to the object before them." In their zeal for the destruction of Mr. Chase they have indeed thrown aside the leading strings and crutches of precedent, and outraged every form of common decency and common justice. The resolution was moved for without producing a single fact, or even hinting at a single specific charge of malconduct. No one complained of injustice, no one accused him of partiality, no one charged him with oppression, and no man believed him capable of corruption. Why then appoint a committee?—where then the necessity of enquiry? We may look for the motive in that insatiable love of dominion which has so long masked the conduct of a particular section of the union, and which cannot endure to see any department of the general government free from its controuling influence. It is to this cause we may attribute the appointment of a committee whose duty it is made, to ransack all the official life of a dignified officer against whom no man had lodged an accusation—Whose duty it is made to search for faults, to listen to calumny, to invite informers, and to eke out something like an apology for impeaching a judge, who in the eye of justice and of law must be considered as entirely innocent, because no one has charged him with a crime. This indeed is an *honorable* employment for a committe appointed by the House of Representatives of the United States. This is truly "throwing aside the leading strings and crutches of precedent and marching with a firm step to the object before them." It will not be said that what was stated by Mr. Smilie amounted to a specific charge against the judge. In the first place, the facts he stated were merely hear-say, and did not exist in his own knowledge. In the second place, even if they were true, we never before heard it doubted that the court had the right to decline hearing counsel on a point of law when they had conclusively formed an opinion on the subject. And in the third place we never conceived it possible that any set of men would attempt to make one judge alone responsible for an opinion of the court, when others were setting on the bench and concurred in the opinion. Indeed the injustice of this part of the proceeding was so glaring and so flagrant that men who are seldom ashamed of any thing became so of this, and inserted in the resolution the name of Judge Peters, who sat with Mr. Chase at the trial of Fries. But the circumstance of omitting his name in the resolution at first, shews it was not the *act* but the *man* that engrossed the attention of the mover of the resolution, and called forth this vindictive and persecuting measure.

We are not weak enough to suppose that talents, uprightness, patriotism or a long life devoted to the public service will at this time form a sufficient rampart of defence. The case of Judge Addison in Pennsylvania is too recent to be forgotten; and we have no reason to expect that Mr. Chase will receive more justice than he did. But we did hope that when a step like the present was taken by the party, insult would not have been added to injury. We did hope that when they were openly prostrating the judiciary, that the people would not be scoffed at and mocked by impudent professions of attachment to judicial independence. We did hope that some sense of modesty and decorum yet remained in Mr. Randolph, and that while he aimed a dagger at the heart of the judiciary, he would not in mere irony and scorn have talked about the necessity of preserving untainted the streams of justice.

[*Fred. Town Herald.*

Truth no Libel.—While the legislatures of other states are in session, it may perhaps be useful to mention, that at the instance of the federal members in the legislature of our own state, a law has passed declaring that any person prosecuted for a libel shall be allowed to give the truth in evidence. This law was not openly opposed by the democrats, but in the proceedings relative to it in the House of Delegates, they shewed much wincing and shuffling, which may possibly be the subject of a future sketch."

From the New-York Evening Post.

NEW PAMPHLET.

NUMBER VII.

The following independent observations on a blind attachment to party, do the writer, especially considered as a democrat, much credit:—

"But it is said that Mr. Jefferson was intended for the presidency by the *party*, to which Mr. Van Ness was attached, and their wishes he was bound not to counteract. This is a position weaker and infinitely more dangerous than the first. That a man is bound to pursue indiscriminately the measures of his party, however unjust in themselves, or dangerous to the community, is a doctrine not novel in this country, but not the less wicked.—That in defiance of his own conviction he should be driven by an exasperated party, to the support of measures which he deems hostile to the prosperity and happiness of the nation, supposes too outrageous an attack on mental independence, to be tolerated for a moment. If Mr. Van Ness differed in opinion on this occasion from his party, who can doubt that he was correct in attempting to give effect to his sentiments. In a country where there are no tyrannical rules to restrain, nor bloody inquisition to punish the freedom of opinion, men are accustomed to triumph in the unconstrained expression of their sentiments, and will think differently. If he deemed the political talents of Mr. Burr, superior to those of Mr. Jefferson, and that the government would derive a vigor and dignity from his administration, which the indecision of Mr. Jefferson's character could not give it, he was certainly not singular. The same sentiment may be traced to many of the best republicans in the country, and as it is exclusively a matter of opinion, which is to be referred to the judgment of the

dividuals, who will presume to criminate or proscribe those who profess it? It is not within my design to draw at present a comparison between the characters of those gentlemen, nor shall I ever arraign the integrity of those who may differ from me on the subject. It is a speculative opinion, unconnected with principle."

It appears from the subsequent passage that it was at one time a prevalent opinion with the democratic party in the legislature at Albany, that Mr. Burr should be preferred to Mr. Jefferson, if they came before the House of Representatives with an equal number of votes. Yet have we seen the Clintonians with equal address and boldness, make the holding this opinion so a odious crime in the eyes of their party that every man who could has escaped from being included in the number of those who maintained it.

"If there existed the most remote obligation to adhere to Mr. Jefferson as the candidate of a party, it certainly ceased after he had received the fair support of that party throughout the United States, and had been rejected by the house of representatives. Upon that rejection every incidental obligation that could have arisen from party considerations was dissolved, and the two candidates assumed a new and distinct character.—There is nothing novel in this opinion. That it prevailed at Albany is unquestionably true. It was prevalent among those, who were there deemed leading and conspicuous men. They openly contended that Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Burr were presented to the house of representatives upon equal ground, with equal claims, and expressed a strong desire that Mr. Burr should be chosen. Among the warmest advocates of this opinion was Mr. Brockholst Livingston, that honorable man who now professes great abhorrence of such iniquitous conduct, I assert this upon indubitable authority." "There were many others at that time loud and *bold*, in their professions of similar sentiments, but [who] now dare not support them, and tremble under the rod, which is suspended over them, by factious calumniators and governmental agents."

We are now arrived at the most important and interesting part of this pamphlet; the reader's particular attention will be well rewarded. Aristides in the close of his defence of Col. Burr developes a scene of iniquity in the conduct of the *Republican party* as they call themselves, which, although it may not excite very much surprize in those who have been accustomed for years to view their actions in their true light, is calculated to excite astonishment, we will say, indignation, in those honest but deluded men of their own side who have been in the habit of supposing that all the moral and political iniquity going, was monopolized by the federalists and that the *good Republicans* were all honorable men, disinterested men and the best of patriots.

The writer having observed that if Col. Burr had really sought the presidency, he would have been himself present at Washington on the field of action instead of going to Albany, and believes had he done so, "he would now have filled the presidential chair." Goes on thus

"This opinion it may be said, is derogatory to the characters of some of the then representatives of the people; be it so, their own conduct has justified the censure. It is undoubtedly true, that several members of the house of representatives were disposed to abandon Mr. Jefferson and vote for Mr. Burr, or that they were at least suspected of such intention by the friends of the latter gentleman.—It is also true, that those members continued to vote for Mr. Jefferson, and that they subsequently received lucrative and honorable appointments.—Nay more, I believe there would be no difficulty in proving that a member of that congress, declared after the contest was terminated, that he would have abandoned Mr. Jefferson if the federalists had *offered him sufficient inducements*. With this strong, direct, and irresistible coincidence of circumstances before them, who can doubt that the presidency WAS UP FOR SALE, AND WOULD HAVE BEEN STRUCK OFF TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER?—that if Mr. Burr had been on the spot, and could have descended so far as to promise political preferment, or official emoluments and honours, he would now have administered the government of the United States? These remarks may be deemed derogatory to the dignity of an American Congress. No one respects that body more than I do. But when corruption or even its instruments, are permitted to enter its sacred walls, infamy should await them and with the facts which I have *before me, part of which* only have been enumerated, I do not fear to investigate the subject."

We do not pretend that this is the first time that this charge of corruption has been advanced; but as the accusation, heretofore lay in the mouths of the federalists, it was received with suspicion by those who believe that the accusations of federalists are no more than base attempts to calumniate.—But here we have it directly from the mouths of those who at the time of the transaction belonged all to one family and were admitted of course to its choicest secrets. From their own lips then we now learn that these incorruptible patriots actually set the presidency up for sale to the highest bidder.—Yes, reader, you are now informed by those, whose situations must of necessity have made them acquainted with every circumstance that took place, that the president of the United States, Thomas Jefferson, Esquire, the *Man of the people*, was exalted to the chief magistracy by direct and positive BRIBERY; you are assured by one of themselves, that the democrats would not vote for him but on the express condition of *lining their own pockets!*

That this is not altogether a new method of doing business on the part of the *good republican*, will appear abundantly evident, if the reader will only take the trouble to go back with me to the year 1791.

On Friday morning last, a dog was seen running through the streets of Harrow, with three rats sticking to his throat, the dog at the same time howling in dreadful agony. A man instantly seized a gun, killed two of the rats, wounded a sheep, killed a bat, broke four windows, wounded a cow, and the dog escaped safe with the other rat.

(London Paper.)

Virginia Legislature.

Extract from the Journal of the House of Delegates.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29.

A communication from the Senate by their clerk:

The Senate have passed the bill, entitled, 'an act, to explain the seventh section of the act, entitled, an act, reducing into one the several acts, concerning the fees of certain officers, and declaring the mode of discharging the said fees and county levies;' also, the bill, entitled, 'an act, to reduce into one the several acts for regulating Rimmeries, or manufactories of tobacco,' with amendments, to which amendments they request the concurrence of the House of Delegates.

The house forthwith proceeded to consider the said amendments, some of which were agreed to and others disagreed to by the house.

Ordered, that the clerk do acquaint the Senate therewith.

An engrossed bill, allowing a pension to Benjamin Smithey, was read a third time, and a blank therein filled up.

Resolved, that the bill do pass; and that the title be, 'an act, allowing a pension to Benjamin Smithey.'

An engrossed bill, 'authorifing an addition to be built to the Lunatic Hospital in Williamsburg, was read a third timme.

Resolved, that the bill do pass; and that the title be 'an act, authorifing an addition to be built to the Lunatic Hospital in Williamsburg.'

An engrossed bill, 'concerning John Leprade, dec. was read a third time.

Resolved, that the bill do pass; and that the title be, 'an act, concerning John Leprade, dec'

Ordered, that the clerk do carry the said bill to the Senate for their concurrence.

The house according to the order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, to take under their further consideration, a bill, for incorporating a state bank, in the borough of Norfolk, and after some time spent therein, Mr Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr Wooding reported, that the committee had, according to order, again had the bill under consideration, had gone through the same, and made sundry amendments thereto, which he handed in at the clerk's table.

A motion was then made, to postpone the further consideration of the subject till the 31st of March next; which passed in the negative.

On a motion made by Mr Storrs, seconded by Mr. A. Lee:

Ordered, that the ayes and noes on the said question, be inserted in the journal. Ayes 30—noes 128.

Ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill, to amend the act, prescribing the mode of ascertaining the taxable property within this commonwealth, and of collecting the public revenue, and that Messrs. Semple, R. E. Lee, Jennings, Terry, Henderson, Mc Farlane and McCoy do prepare and bring in the same.

Mr Rucker presented from the committee of claims, a bill remitting a fine to Elisha Hall, which was received and read the first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Mr D Lee presented, according to order, a bill suspending for a certain time, the operation of the several laws directing the processioning of lands, so far as the same relate to the country west of the Blue Ridge; and the same was received and read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

A bill remitting a fine to William Dinwody, which was heretofore received and ordered to lie on the table, was called up and read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The following resolution from the committee for courts of Justice, which heretofore lay on the table, was called up, twice read, and agreed to by the house.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the petition of John Jackson, setting forth, that the act passed the second day of January 1802, for adding a part of Randolph county to the county of Harrison, had not been seen or heard of by them till the first of April following, and that previous to that time, certain entries were made with Henry Jackson, surveyor of Randolph county, and sundry surveys made by him, of lands as lying in the said county of Randolph, which were afterwards found to have been in that part thereof which was added as aforesaid, to the said county of Harrison; and praying that an act may pass establishing the said surveys, and granting liberties to carry the said entries into surveys, is reasonable.

Ordered, that a bill be brought in pursuant to the said resolution, and that the committee for courts of justice do prepare and bring in the same.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the Governor enclosing certain documents relative to the filling up the gully between the Capitol and Governor's house; which were read and ordered to lie on the table.

Ordered, that Messrs Dunton, Westwood and Moore have leave of absence from the service of this house for the remainder of the session.

The several orders of the day being read:

Ordered, that the same be put off till to-morrow.

And then the house adjourned till to-morrow eleven o'clock.

Richmond Temporary Theatre.

This evening, Wednesday, February 1, 1804, will be performed a celebrated Comedy, called

The School for Scandal.

To which will be added, (for the third time here)

The Tale of Mystery,

A MELO DRAME.

☞ Doors to be opened at 5, and performance to begin at 6 o'clock, precisely.

*** Tickets to be had at Mr. Prichard's Book-Store, at Mr. Davis's Printing Office, and at the Theatre. Admittance One Dollar.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

Goodson & Taliaferro,

HAVING been dissolved by mutual consent, those who have unsettled accounts therewith, will apply to SAMUEL S. GOODSON for settlement, who alone is authorized to grant acquittances for debts due them, and is ready to answer any claim which may be brought against them.

SAMUEL S. GOODSON.
JAMES TALIAFERRO.

Richmond, 30th January, 1804.

☞ James Taliaferro informs his friends that he intends to continue the above business in the same house, and begs a continuance of their favors, promising the utmost attention and vigilance to any thing configned to his care.

LATE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 14.

The statements made in several of the morning papers, of the determination of government to try an immediate and formidable attack, according to a new plan, upon the gun-boat depot at Boulogne, we find, upon enquiry, to be totally unfounded. No orders to that effect have been issued by the admiralty, nor will the bombardment of any of the enemy's boats be undertaken, unless warranted by the exigency of circumstances which it is impossible to foresee. All attacks of this nature must depend on peculiar occasions, as they present themselves to the judgment of the commanding officers on the different stations. The increased activity of Government in strengthening the naval means of our home defence, has no doubt given rise to the report of an attack upon a new plan. Orders have been sent to the port admirals at Portsmouth, Sheerness and Chatham, to fit out every boat capable of carrying a carronade. Our Portsmouth correspondent says, "The statement in the London prints of 27 sail of the line being ready at Brest, is unfounded. We know from the best authority, that there are only seven sail in the outer road, which are ready for sea; and six sail in the inner road, in a state of forwardness."

The Dublin mail of the 10th instant, which arrived this morning, brings intelligence that in consequence of the discoveries made by Quigley, several persons, of whom suspicions had been before entertained, have been apprehended.

Teeling, brother to the aid de camp of Gen. Humbert, who was executed at Dublin in the rebellion of 1798, has been brought from the North, under a strong escort of yeoman cavalry. He is charged with being a member of the seditious "Provisional Government." He was immediately examined at the castle, and remanded for further examination.—A Nobleman, whose name we are not at liberty to mention, is said to have been implicated in the late conspiracy, and our correspondent states that a warrant has been issued for his apprehension.

A gentleman arrived at Dover on Saturday night, in a neutral vessel from France, states, that previous to his departure, orders had been issued for all Irish prisoners, brought into the possession of the Republic, to be immediately set at liberty, and every inducement held out to them to enter the service.

The following is an extract of a letter received by Mr. Motley of this place, from an officer belonging to La Minerve frigate, Capt. Brenton, now a prisoner in France, dated Epinal, September 14, 1803.—"I take an opportunity of writing to you by a fellow prisoner, who this day intends attempting his escape; I am therefore fearful my letter may never reach you; however, the chance is pleasing, of letting you know that our worthy, respected and gallant captain is now perfectly well, although for a considerable time after our capture he was much affected, but he has, I thank God, now overcome it.—While we were aground under the batteries, before the ship struck, we had 9 men killed and 14 wounded among the latter, slightly, was Mr. Pearson (son to Sir Richard.) Since our landing, we have not had had a single person sick, except Mr. Cochrane, the master, whom we were in consequence obliged to leave at Cherbourg, and have not since heard of him. The crew are confined in a large nunnery, five in a room;—the captain visits them very often, and every day a mate or midshipman attend to see their rooms cleaned. The officers are all on parole and have leave to walk three miles from the town, which is pleasantly situated; we are as comfortable as prisoners can be, but lament exceedingly to learn the little probability of a speedy exchange. The inhabitants here, and through the country, have behaved well to us, they all heartily wish for peace, except the soldiers. Capt. Brenton has prayers read at his house every Sunday, at which all his officers are ordered to attend."

Arrived this day the American ship Suffolk, Capt. Moore, in 43 days from Norfolk, with tobacco for orders. About a week since, in lat. 42, 40, she was boarded in the night by a French ship privateer, mounting 30 guns, and next morning was boarded by his Majesty's ship Naiad of 38 guns, Capt. Waller, the privateer then in sight. The lieut. that came on board informed capt. Moore that they had chased the privateer (supposed to be La Bellone) for 190 miles, but could not come up with her; also spoke the American brig Camilla, from the Red Sea, detained by the Nompareil privateer, of London. Also arrived, his Majesty's ship Nimrod, of twenty guns, Capt. O'Neil; and Resolution cutter, from a cruize.

The Duke De Berri, son of Monsieur, next brother to the King of France, died suddenly on Friday afternoon, at his father's house, in Baker-street. While he was engaged in the exercise of the small sword with his fencing master, he complained of sudden illness, and expired almost instantly.

It is reported that the French Government have ordered several thousand red uniforms to be sent to the troops destined for the invasion of this country, to occasion confusion, if a landing should be effected. It is necessary to be on our guard against this stratagem, should it be attempted.

NOVEMBER 15.

A letter from a gentleman lately arrived at Baltimore from England, mentions, that on their passage they fell in with a vessel bound to Boston from the Pacific Ocean, where she had been two years and a half. She had on board four natives of Otaheite. The Captain stated that about thirty persons, mostly artificers had made their escape from Botany Bay to Otaheite. They had built about 30 vessels of nearly 30 tons burden. A ship of 300 tons was upon the stocks. The King of that country is represented to be rather intelligent, and disposed to encourage the introduction of the whites.

Two of the outward-bound Portugal fleet, namely the Forty Second, from Liverpool to Lisbon, and the Britannia, from Hull to Oporto, are missing, and supposed to be captured.

A letter from Gibraltar, dated October 15, says: "The Halcyon sloop of war, a prize to our cruisers in the Mediterranean, and lately arrived from Lord Nelson's fleet, brings an account of two French frigates full of troops, having come out of Toulon, and made Calvi, where they are now blockaded by one of our men of war. The French Government ventured to send them out, notwithstanding the great probability there was of their being captured, in order to get rid of the troops, which were in an open state of mutiny. That such are the dispositions of the greatest part of their subjects, particularly in the conquered departments, we have every reason to believe from the particulars contained in a letter from Turin, received by the last Mail.—The writer had seen, with his own eyes, seventeen individuals guillotined in two days; and there remained one hundred more in the Bastiles of Piedmont destined to undergo the same fate."

The last advices from the French Coast state, that several of the tents in the neighbourhood of Boulogne were blown down during the late heavy gale.

A Prussian vessel, arrived in the River from Amsterdam, reports that the trade of that city and of Rotterdam, had become nearly suspended, in consequence of the blockade by the English, and the interference of the French in almost every object of domestic economy, as well as political relation. French Custom-house officers have been appointed at every port to controul the Dutch officers, and to enforce the prohibitions against the importation of British manufactures. The preparations in Holland for the expedition against this country are generally supposed to be nearly completed.

A Mail for Rotterdam, and another for Embden, were closed on Saturday night at the ship Letter Department, in the Post office. This establishment affords, at the present period, essential facility to commercial intercourse, particularly with Holland.

November 16.

By the Dutch mail of this morning, which has brought papers and letters of the 11th inst. we learn, that a report was current the same day throughout that city of the appearance, off Cork, of a small division of the Brest fleet, consisting of two sail of the line and three frigates. This rumour originated from the source to which we traced it yesterday, and is not entitled to credit. It was caused by the arrival of the Diamond frigate at Cork, from the Channel fleet; but had any of the Brest squadron made their escape, there can be no doubt but that Admiral Cornwallis would have dispatched some small vessel to the nearest port, with intelligence of a circumstance certainly of importance in the present conjecture of public affairs.

Letters have been received in town from on board the Diamond, dated the 7th inst. then steering for Cork, which make no mention of the event. She was charged, we understand, with some private communication from Admiral Cornwallis to Admiral Lord Gardner, probably containing an account of his observations of the enemy's strength in Brest, and of their probable intentions, should they succeed in slipping out unobserved by the blockading fleet. Had the Diamond been conveying intelligence of the enemy's fleet being at sea, it seems natural enough that it should have been mentioned, notwithstanding what is stated above, in the letters of the 7th, to which we allude, and which were dropped on board a vessel coming up Channel.

Some new apprehensions have taken place near Dublin, and several prisoners have been brought in from distant parts of the country. Mr. James Tandy was liberated last Thursday evening.

The following article is translated from the Courier de Londres of last night, a paper more remarkable for ridiculous tales and false statements than any authentic intelligence. The article is unworthy of credit, but it may amuse our readers:—"The placards posted up in Paris, stating that Bonaparte would not embark for England, are said to have contained an anticipation of the proceedings which were to have been solemnly adopted by the Tribunate, Legislative Body and Senate. The speech of Morad de Galles, posted a Paris, was precisely the same as that which he had just delivered in the Senate at St. Cloud. Bonaparte was quite enraged at this transaction. He flew to his wife's apartment, and, in a violent passion, ordered her to stop the preparations she and her female friends were making for acting their part in the farce, by which it was agreed that he should be prevailed on not to embark. Garat was summoned before his Consular Majesty.—He proved that the letter posted up had been written by him at the desire of Cambaceres, but that, by some unlucky precipitation, it had been printed, even before the sitting of the Senate, of which it gave an account, had taken place. It is reported, that at the last meeting of the council of state, the grand judge reported, that it could not answer for the tranquility of the republic, if the First Consul put himself at the head of the expedition against England. Bonaparte is said to have replied, "I am astonished that you know so little of the character of the French people. You do not seem to perceive that they must comprehend very distinctly, that my pledge to direct the expedition in person did not imply that I should sail with it. I shall, however, embark; but I shall sit once more among you before I take this step, which is the subject of so much conjectures, of so many hopes and fears. I know that two conspiracies, unconnected with each other, are making equal progress, and will break out as soon as I have my foot on ship board; that the signals are ready, and that ten minutes after, the Government will be attacked. I announce this. I wish it to be known that nothing escapes me; but I shall take a terrible vengeance on those who disturb the public tranquility during my absence. I possess the means of being informed of the smallest movement which may take place during my absence, to whatever place my destiny may conduct me, whether to the sterile shores of Ireland, or to the rugged mountains of Scotland."—The bets at Paris are thirty to one that the Chief Consul will not embark. He will, however, at least, visit the coasts, and his departure was said to have been fixed for the 4th of the present month."

Blank Bonds,

FOR SALE

AT THIS OFFICE.

IRISH LINENS.

good assortment of 7-8ths and 4-4ths wide

Irish Linens,

IN boxes of 25 to 34 pieces, purchased in Dublin in July, and imported by the ship Mercury, from Liverpool, for sale by

JOHN HENRY.

Richmond, 10th November, 1803.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool

A General Assortment of

Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Which they are now selling off at their usual low prices, for cash or country produce.

Richmond, September 12, 1803. *tf.*

Tobacco Land

FOR SALE.

IN Amherst county, on Horlley's Creek, 529 acres of rich Tobacco Land, formerly the property of Mr. Daniel Warwick, and known by the name of WINCANTON. This land has the advantage of laying on the main road, leading from Amherst Court-House to Waugh's Ferry, on James River, is a valuable stand for a Country Store, with a framed house for that purpose, entirely new, and sufficiently large, having two rooms below and two above stairs, with a good brick chimney, and well under-pinned with brick, also a lumber house sixteen feet square, with a cellar of its full size walled up with stone. There is also a Taylor's and Saddler's shop, and other out houses; likewise a tolerable good dwelling house with three rooms below, and two above stairs; a kitchen, dairy, and other out houses within a mile of the store, suitable for a private family. On this tract of land there is about seventy five acres cleared; all of which is fresh and in good order for cultivation. It has also the advantage of being only seven miles from Bethel, where there is an inspection of Tobacco, and within eighteen miles of Lynchburg.

As it is presumed no person will be inclined to purchase the above without viewing the premises, they will be shewn by Messrs. Taliaferro & Loving, who live within a few miles of Wincanton, and fully empowered to make a sale; and the terms of payment may be known from them; as also on application to

Gilliat & Kirby.

Richmond, September 8th, 1803. tf

LOUIS WERCQ,

MERCHANT TAYLOR,

NOT intending to carry on his business as extensively as heretofore, informs the public, that in future he shall expect materials to be paid for, before they are made into clothes. He has on hand a supply of the best Cloths, Cassimeres, Swansdowns, Marseilles, &c. which he will sell low for cash only. All persons having claims against him will be paid on application, and those in his debt are requested to pay their accounts to him immediately.

Richmond, October 17th, 1803. 4m.

NOTICE.

In the case of Ephraim Macquillen, a Bankrupt.

THE subscribers being duly appointed assignees of the estate and effects of Ephraim Macquillen, bankrupt; all persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any person or persons than the subscribers, or to such as shall be duly authorised by them.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM, }
JOHN ST. JOHN, } Assignees.

December 27, 1803.

LOTS FOR SALE.

On Thursday the 12th of next month, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold on the premises, (if not previously sold privately)

TWO LOTS,

ON Shockoe Hill, nearly opposite Gen. Moseley's, and at present occupied by Marsden Duke. There is a small dwelling house and a good kitchen on one of them. The terms of sale will be, one third cash; another in three months, and the balance in three months, with a Deed of Trust on the property, to insure punctuality in the two last payments. *A* satisfactory title will be made to the purchaser.

Nath'l. & Ben. Sheppard.

December 28th, 1803.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the Manchester Turnpike, on the 10th inst. a light Mulatto Man, named JACK, about 24 or 25 years old, rather over the middle stature, a bad countenance when spoken to, large mouth with a bushy head of hair; his clothing is such as labourers usually wear, which he may probably change. I have reason to suspect he will endeavor to make his way to some of the northern states and pass as a free man: it is highly probable he may have obtained a free pass. All persons are hereby warned against carrying him out of the state, or entertaining or employing him in any capacity whatever.

The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver him to me, or Ten Dollars if he is lodged in any jail in the state, and information given to me so that I get him again. W. TRUEHEART

Hanover county, Dec. 26th, 1803. 3w

For Sale,

A MAN, about forty years of age, who has been bred in the house, and is an excellent waiter.—Enquire of THE PRINTER.

January 22d.

For LIVERPOOL,

The well armed fast-sailing Ship

AURORA;

WILL be dispatched with all possible speed; freight offered immediately will be received on accommodating terms. Apply to

Robertson & Brown.

6000 bushels Stoved SALT.

Norfolk, Dec. 13, 1803.

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON.

Are receiving by the ship *Fame*, and other arrivals from Europe, a general assortment of

Merchandize,

SUITABLE to the season, which they are disposed to sell on moderate terms, for Cash, Country Produce, or, to *punctual customers*, on the usual credit.

Having a large and convenient WARE-HOUSE calculated to store FLOUR, &c. those who may confide Country Produce, &c. to *their* care, are assured, that their endeavours will be used to give general satisfaction, and their charge for storage, &c. will be reasonable.

Richmond, 17th October, 1803.

To the Public.

DURING the ensuing year J. OGILVIE will continue to pursue the professional instruction of youth in the city of Richmond: His course of instruction embraces Grammar, Arithmetic, Latin, Geography, History, Geometry, Natural and Moral Philosophy, political Œconomy and Metaphysics; exercises in Composition and Elocution, Periodical public exhibitons & examinations will also constitute regular and essential parts of the plan he proposes to pursue. His charge for tuition will be fifty dollars per annum for instruction in the several departments of science, and forty dollars for instruction in the different branches of elementary literature, he proposes to teach; the fee for tuition to be paid quarterly in advance. Every pupil will also be expected to pay three dollars annually on entrance to defray the expence of fuel and the rent of the school & lecture room By considerate and candid men, J. Ogilvie presumes that no apology or explanations will be deemed necessary, for the additional charge of thirteen dollars annually. The fees of tuition, are at present palpably and proverbially below the standard of equitable compensation for the labor which the instructor undergoes and the services he renders. A very brief statement will place this important subject in a clear and interesting light. The paramount importance of education is acknowledged by all. It is the *radical* profession, on which the virtue, accomplishments and happiness of individuals, what occupation soever they may embrace and in what situation soever they are placed, essentially depend. The blessings and the very being of republican liberty, the diffusion of useful knowledge, the extirpation of prevailing errors, are obviously & indissolubly connected with the efforts of enlightened & energetic instructors. The friend of mankind and the lover of his country, will desire nothing more ardently, than that this profession, which so many causes have combined to degrade, should be restored to its proper rank in public estimation and practical utility.—But it were chimerical to indulge a hope of this sort, whilst the pecuniary compensation which the instructor receives for his services however important for his exertions however laborious, is so miserable scanty, as to doom him to celibacy, insuperable indigence and sordid obscurity. Until instructors shall receive a pecuniary compensation proportioned to their talents, attainments and services, the education of youth must be abandoned to sciolists, pretenders and pedants. Men of enterprise, genius and learning, will necessarily prefer those occupations where such accomplishments are most likely to obtain their proper estimation & reward. Altho' he will probably expose himself to the charge of egotism, J. Ogilvie cannot in justice to the subject and himself forbear to add, that since his arrival in Virginia, his abilities such as they are, have been exerted in the business of juvenile education with assiduity and enthusiasm. To this pursuit he has devoted the flower of his youth and the best energies of his mind No exertions to which his faculties were adequate, have been spared, to qualify himself to communicate useful knowledge and instil virtuous principles into the minds of youth. On every branch of literature and science comprehended in his course, he has endeavored to collect information from every accessible source. If on any subject he inculcates erroneous principles, he can truely say, it does not proceed from the want of sincere wishes and persevering efforts to discover and incalculate truth. Sedentary confinement, uninterrupted labor and nocturnal study have impaired his health, enfeebled his frame and extinguished he fears for ever the native cheerfulness and ardor of his mind.—Hitherto the pleasure of indulging an early and romantic predilection, and the consoling consciousness of having zealously endeavored to be useful, have been the principal reward of his exertions. Far from having had it in his power to accumulate the means of physical independence, he has scarcely been able to obtain a comfortable subsistence. These observations are not made in the spirit of repining or complaint, but for the purpose of obviating a misconstruction of the motive which has induced him to increase his charge for tuition. He is destined probably during the prime of his life to pursue the business of juvenile instruction, nor does he murmur at his destiny.—At the same time he cannot think himself justly exposed to the charge of unreasonable selfishness, when he indulges a wish, that the emoluments of the laborious and useful occupation he pursues should be sufficient to afford the means of comfortable subsistence and the prospect of permanent exemption, from the severest disasters in the black catalogue of human misfortunes, *debt* and *destitution*.

P. S. J. Ogilvie wishes to receive five or six of his pupils as boarders; his terms for boarding will be forty five pounds per annum, to be paid quarterly, and punctually, and the first quarter in advance.

Richmond, January 1, 1804.

LOST OR MISLAID.

THE following Certificate of navy stock of the U. States, standing on the books of John Hopkins, esq. Commissioner of Loans, has been lost or mislaid, viz:

No. 53, dated 29th October, 1799, Navy 8 per cent. Stock,—100 dollars

Which certificate is signed by John Hopkins, commissioner of loans, state of Virginia. Notice is hereby given, that application will be made for a renewal of the above certificate agreeable to law. Any person who can give me information of the laid certificate, shall be generously rewarded.

James Currie,

Richmond, Dec. 30, 1803.

BARTLETT STILL,

Is opening a General Assortment of

Fancy Goods,

In the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Mewborn, next door to Messrs. Ellis & Allen,

—VIZ.—

Chintzes and Calicoes.	Fashionable Ribbons.
Lace Cloaks and Veils.	Silk and Cotton Trimmings.
Fine Laces & Edgings.	Satin and Lustring Umbrellas.
Lustrings and Satins.	Gloves & Glove Ties.
Silk Muslins.	Moleskin Vest Patterns.
Italian Crapes.	
Feathers and Flowers.	

Plated Ware and Jewellery.

Fine Guns & Pistols.	Gold and Silver Trimmings, new patterns.
Gold & Silver Watches, & Clocks, warranted.	

TEA, &c.

Gunpowder Tea.	perior quality.
Spanish Segars, of a su-	

N. B.—B. S. offers his services to his friends and the public, to transact VENDUE & COMMISSION BUSINESS. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend on good treatment, as great exertion will be made to give satisfaction.

PRODUCE and GOODS stored and delivered on the shortest notice, by B. S.

Richmond, December 13, 1803.

4439 Acres of valuable

L A N D,

IN the south of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be sold for good bonds or exchanged for property in the state of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 26th, 1803.

TO BE SOLD,

At Powhatan Courthouse, on Wednesday the first of February next, about twenty

SLAVES,

Consisting of Men, Women and Children.

CASH will be expected for one half the purchase money; on the other half, a credit of 6 months will be allowed, on giving bonds with approved security, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid.

William Randolph.

Wilton, Dec. 22, 1803.

The above sale is postponed until Wednesday the 15th Feb. next.

The celebrated English Stallion

DRAGON,

Late the property of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, and sire of Speculator, Tarantula, Jenny, Spinner, Creeper, Phœnix, Hospitality, &c. will stand the ensuing season near Farmville, at Ten Guineas, and a Dollar to the Groom for each Mare. The season will commence the first day of March next, and end the first of August following. Extensive pasturage, of superior quality, will be furnished GRATIS, and the greatest attention paid, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. The money will be expected for the season of such Mares, as are pastured, before they are removed, and notes lent with those that are not to be left with the horse, payable the first of August next. Apply to

RICHARD KNOWLES,
Agent for
JOHN RANDOLPH.

Bizarre, January 18, 1804.

P. S. Farmville is 8 miles below Prince Edward courthouse, and 35 from Carterville. Mares fed, if required.

NOTICE.

To the Assignees of Mansfield Watkins, *a Bankrupt.*

YOUR having failed to attend the commissioners named and authorised in and by a commission of Bankruptcy, awarded and issued against Mansfield Watkins, at their office in the city of Richmond on the 12th day of January, 1804, to shew cause why notice has not been given by you for making a dividend of the said bankrupt's estate and effects, agreeable to notice given for that purpose: You are hereby required to attend the said commissioners at their office in the city of Richmond on the 28th day of February next; and to produce your receipts and payments touching the said bankrupt's estate and effects, and to make a dividend of the same.

By order of the Commissioners.

Robert Brooke,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners' office,
Richmond, January 12, 1804.

ROBERT GORDON, & Co.

Have this day received, and offer for Sale,

20 Pipes, 11 Hhds. and 34 quarter Casks of choice

MADEIRA WINE,

The best and oldest which can be procured in Madeira for Bills of Exchange.

They expect in two or three weeks an additional supply, furnished by different houses in Madeira; and hereafter it is their intention to keep on hand a more considerable stock than heretofore.

They have also for sale, a few Pipes good French Brandy and Butts Antigua Rum, 3 years old; a few tons Bar Iron, and a general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Richmond, January 29, 1804. 3w.

WANTED,

A PERSON to contract for the digging and laying a foundation for a building, to be used as Theatre, upon the lot opposite Mrs Heron's, Shockoe Hill. Application to be made to Mr Green, near Colonel Quarrier's.

Richmond, January 14th, 1804.

WILL BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, at Hanover Courthouse, on the 22d day of February next, (it being court day)

THE Plantation formerly the property of William Norvell, deceased, in the county of Hanover, containing 338 acres, with the half of a valuable Grist Mill adjoining the same, on Chickahominy Swamp, within twelve miles of Richmond. This land is pleasantly situated and remarkably healthy; and has on it a good dwelling-house, kitchen, dairy, and three good barns, one of which is commodious and lately built—also a valuable Orchard affording a sufficiency of fruit every other year to make from 250 to 300 gallons of brandy. The Mill is situated in a good neighbourhood, and receives annually from 130 to 150 barrels of toll corn.

The terms of sale will be one third in hand, the balance in six and twelve months. A deed of trust on the property will be required to secure the two last payments.

Thomas Norvell.

January 5th, 1804.

Kentucky LAND for Sale.

ONE tract containing 2000 acres, lying in the county of Fleming, on the waters of Licking.

One do. do. 1000 do. do. do.

One do. do. 3200 do. in the county of Mason, on Ohio river & Lawrence's Creek.

One do. do. 2000 do. in the co. of Clarke on Kentucky river.

The above will be sold very low, or exchanged for property in this state.

THOMAS NORVELL.

Richmond, January 9th, 1803.

The Subscriber

Offers for sale that valuable Property called

FAIRFIELD,

CONTAINING 800 acres of Land, in sight of Richmond, including the Race-Ground and Buildings thereon. This Land possesses many advantages, besides its contiguity to the city, which it is unnecessary to mention.

It will be laid off into lots, so as to suit those who wish to purchase small parcels of land, either for a retreat from the city or for grass lots. All the lots, or the greater part of them, will communicate with a public road leading to fine water, and each lot will have a proportion of wood land attached to it, or adjoining to a lot of wood. The sale will commence on the premises, the 4th of June, and continue from day to day until the whole is sold. One half of the purchase money will be required at the time of sale, and the other half in twelve months—as soon as the lots are laid off they may be purchased at private sale.

Miles Selden.

Tree Hill, January 4th, 1804.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Hill & Rea

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent, and JAS. REA is authorised to close the business. The GOODS on hand, consisting of a neat assortment, suitable for a country store, will be sold on advantageous terms to a person who will take the whole. The TENEMENT, on which stands an excellent Store, Lumber House and Stable, will be either sold or rented to the purchaser of the Goods.

Robert Hill.
James Rea.

New Canton, 1st Jan. 1804. tf

NOTICE.

ALL those having claims against the estate of William Wingo, deceased, late of King William county, will please to make them known previous to the first day of May next, in order that provision may be made for the payment thereof. This notice will be made a plea against any demand made after after the above period.

C. Bosher,
Administrator with the Will annexed.

Richmond, January 17th, 1804.

The famous imported Horse

DRUID,

NEAR sixteen hands high, will stand the ensuing season at my stable in Chesterfield county, five miles from Goode's and Bevil's bridges. The terms will be made known before the season commences.

Thomas Branch.

Chesterfield, January 16th, 1804.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by John B. Price, and Jane his wife, the subscribers will offer for sale, at Auction, on the premises, for READY MONEY, on Saturday the 18th of February next,

A TRACT OF LAND,

in Goochland county, containing 326 acres, more or less, lying on Tuckahoe Creek, adjoining the Land of Col. Robert H. Saunders, it being the whole of that part of Land which was devised by John Jude to his daughter Jane, wife of the said John Price. This sale is made to satisfy a debt of 450l. with interest from the 28th day of January 1801, due from the said John Price to Robert H. Saunders.

CHARLES COPLAND, }
DAVID BULLOCK, } Trustees.

January 2, 1804.